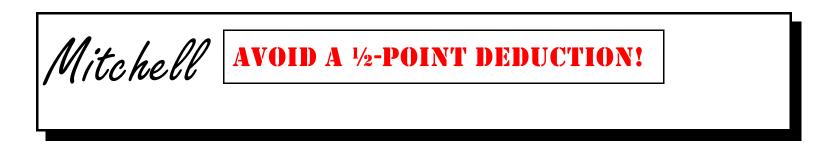
QUIZ!

Use a full sheet of $8\frac{1}{2}\times11^{"}$ paper. (Half sheet? Half credit!)

Put <u>only your last name</u> in the <u>far upper left hand corner</u> of the paper, where a staple would hit it. (It's OK to write BIG, just start in the corner!)



Numbering responses may help you avoid overlooking a question; it's ok to go ahead and pre-number your sheet.

Feel free to abbreviate.

3 minutes; 3 points

Quiz 7, February 24, 2015 3 minutes; ¹/₂ point/answer; 3 points total

- 1. Other than the fact that Haskell lists can't be changed, what's a major difference between Ruby arrays and Haskell lists?
- 2. What's a major difference between strings in Ruby and Java?
- 3. In Ruby, given **s**="**abc**" what is the <u>**TYPE**</u> of **s**[**0**]?
- 4. In Ruby, given **s**="testing" what is the <u>VALUE</u> of s[2,2]?
- 5. Write a Ruby program that behaves like this:

```
$ ruby q7.rb
ab
cd
```

6. Haskell folding functions take two arguments. What are good names for them? (What does whm name them?) Don't worry about their order!

Solutions

- Other than the fact that Haskell lists can't be changed, what's a major difference between Ruby arrays and Haskell lists? Ruby arrays are heterogenous.
- What's a major difference between strings in Ruby and Java? Three that come to mind: Ruby strings are mutable, accessible with indexing operators, and are indexable from the right.
- 3. In Ruby, given **s**="**abc**" what is the <u>**TYPE**</u> of **s**[**0**]?

>> s = "abc"; s[0] => "a" >> it.class

- => String
- 4. In Ruby, given **s="testing"** what is the <u>VALUE</u> of **s[2,2]**?

>> s = "testing"; s[2,2] => "st"

5. Write a Ruby program that behaves like this:

\$ **ruby q7.rb** ab cd

Short answer: puts "ab\ncd"

Long answer: puts "ab" puts "cd" 6. Haskell folding functions take two arguments. What are good names for them?

acm and elem (or val)

Other perfect answers: a and e v, a value and accumulator